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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                        NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
2
                             LUBBOCK DIVISION
 3
     UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
              Government,
 4
     VS.
                                         CAUSE NO. 5:22-CR-099-H
 5
      J. NICHOLAS BRYANT, a/k/a
     J. Nicholas Newton Bryant,
 6
               Defendant.
 7
 8
 9
                            SENTENCING HEARING
                 BEFORE THE HONORABLE JAMES WESLEY HENDRIX
                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
10
                              MARCH 9, 2023
11
                              LUBBOCK, TEXAS
12
13
14
                           APPEARANCES
15
     FOR THE GOVERNMENT:
     UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE
      1205 TEXAS AVENUE, SUITE 700
16
     LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79401
     BY: ANN HOWEY
17
18
     FOR THE DEFENDANT:
19
     FEDERAL PUBLIC DEFENDER'S OFFICE
     1205 TEXAS AVENUE, SUITE 506
     LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79401
20
     BY: DAVID E. SLOAN
21
22
23
     FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER: MECHELLE DANIEL, 1205 TEXAS
     AVENUE, LUBBOCK, TEXAS 79401, (806) 744-7667. PROCEEDINGS
24
     RECORDED BY MECHANICAL STENOGRAPHY; TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED BY
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     COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION.
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1
                           PROCEEDINGS
 2
                 THE COURT: The Court calls the first case on the
 3
     criminal docket, United States vs. J. Nicholas Bryant,
     Case 5:22-CR-099-1.
 4
 5
                 Who is here on behalf of the defendant?
 6
                 MR. SLOAN: David Sloan on behalf of Mr. Bryant.
 7
     We're present and ready.
                 THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Sloan.
 8
 9
                 And for the United States?
10
                 MS. HOWEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Ann Howey
11
     for the United States. Ready to proceed.
12
                 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Howey.
13
                 Mr. Bryant, good morning.
14
                 THE DEFENDANT: Good morning. How are you?
15
                 THE COURT: Good. Please tell me your full name.
16
                 THE DEFENDANT: J. Nicholas Newton Bryant.
17
                 THE COURT: Mr. Bryant, let's talk about your case
18
     for a second and how we got here today.
19
                 You previously appeared before Magistrate Judge
20
     Bryant back in November. You pled guilty to Count 1 of the
21
     information charging you with one count of wire fraud.
22
                 Judge Bryant found that your guilty plea was
23
     knowing and voluntary and supported by a sufficient factual
24
     basis, so he recommended that I accept your plea, and I did.
25
     On December 2nd, I entered an order accepting your plea and
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1
     adjudging you guilty of the crime alleged against you.
 2
                 Now, Mr. Bryant, I know this is the first time that
 3
      you and I are actually seeing each other during this process,
 4
     but I want you to know I'm very familiar with your case.
 5
      Court has read all the materials submitted by both sides, and
      I'm ready to proceed today. Okay?
 6
 7
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
                 THE COURT: Mr. Sloan, have you had an opportunity
 8
 9
      to read the presentence report and its addenda and discuss
10
      those with your client?
11
                 MR. SLOAN: I have, Your Honor.
12
                 THE COURT: Mr. Bryant, have you had an opportunity
13
      to read your presentence report and its addenda and discuss
14
      those with your attorney?
15
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
16
                 THE COURT: You understand we're here so I can
      decide what sentence to impose?
17
18
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
19
                 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Bryant, I'm going to
20
      ask you to take a seat at counsel table. I am-- Before you do
      that, let me just explain what's going to happen. I'm going to
21
22
      resolve some objections to the presentence report. I need to
23
     decide what is the appropriate advisory guideline range before
24
     we move on. I'm going to hear from both attorneys. I'll make
25
     that decision. Once that is decided, I'll bring you back up;
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1
      I'll from you; I'll hear from your attorney and the government
 2
      about what they think a reasonable sentence will be. Okay?
 3
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
 4
                 THE COURT: All right. Have a seat, sir.
 5
                 All right. Mr. Sloan, you have filed many
 6
      objections to the presentence report. I am familiar with them.
 7
      I have read the government's response and the probation
     officer's multiple addenda.
 8
 9
                 We can go one at a time. If you don't want to be
10
     heard on all of them, we can go only on the ones you want to be
11
     heard. So it's dealer's choice this morning. Are there any
12
      that you want to be heard on? And if the answer is all of
13
     them, that's fine. We'll just dig through them.
14
                 MR. SLOAN: Well, I think, Judge, I prepared sort
15
      of a summary of our position on the objections--
16
                 THE COURT: Go ahead.
17
                 MR. SLOAN: --at this point.
18
                 Basically, my objections sort of fall into three
19
      categories. One is the -- whether or not the position of trust
20
      enhancement should be applied, and then the loss amount.
     are the two that affect the guidelines.
21
22
                 And then there's a third objection that sort of
23
     relates to the origin of the comparisons of Mr. Bryant to
24
     Anna--Inventing Anna and Frank Abagnale. That objection is--
25
     I do want to talk a little bit about that, but not much, just
```

kind of explain how I got to that point.

In regard to the abuse of a position of trust, I would note that at the time that these frauds were committed, Mr. Bryant was twenty-three and twenty-four years of age. There's three types of fraud: writing hot checks, a misrepresentation that Mr. Bryant was a business executive or a son of an oil tycoon or an employee of an oil company, and then there's the-- That's in relation to the attempt to reopen an oil well. And then there's the--sort of the grabbing of luxury items by pretending to be an oil company executive.

His misrepresentatives in regard to hot checks were, the money was there when it wasn't. That's not an abuse of a position of trust; that's just lying. His representations that he was a business executive or a tycoon all related basically to saying, I have money; I have the resources to do this; I have a company behind me; that's how we're going to reopen this oil well.

He did not set himself out to have special expertise, like an investment advisor or an attorney or a doctor. He basically—all of his misrepresentations were, "I have resources" or "I have wealth" that he didn't have.

And then that's sort of the same situation with the luxury-theft of the luxury things. He basically held himself out to be a person with money. He said, I'm an employee of X company or Y company. Sometimes the company was invented;

sometimes it was a real company that he pretended to be part of. But his position in those companies was not one of any specialized expertise. He's basically saying, "I have the money to pay for this, and therefore, I am authorized to make these charges," when he wasn't.

And the other scheme was related to the online--the Veem stuff, and that was just a representation through fraud, basically a very sophisticated check-kiting scheme to where he would say, here's a receipt from the Veem company that says you've been paid; let me fly on this charter plane, or let me shoot these animals, or let me go to a hotel or whatever.

So it's our position that those misrepresentations, especially given the fact that he's obviously a young person; he doesn't have time to have accumulated the--like a CPA or that type of expertise thing--and he never held himself out that way. He just said he had money. And so it's our position that that is not an abuse of a position of trust.

THE COURT: Okay. So you don't dispute that imposters are appropriately enhanced with the specific offense characteristics at times, but the thing--the position that you are holding yourself out as must be a position of trust. He didn't do that, in your view. It was just part of the fraud: I'm rich; I'm going to scam you, but not I'm a CPA or I'm the investment broker or I'm the operator, I'm the X, Y, and Z.

MR. SLOAN: That's exactly right.

```
1
                 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Ms. Howey, let me
 2
     hear the government's response to this before Mr. Sloan goes
 3
      on.
 4
                 MS. HOWEY: Well, first, Your Honor, I would say
 5
      age really doesn't matter--
 6
                 THE COURT: I agree.
 7
                 MS. HOWEY: --when we're looking at this imposter
8
      application.
 9
                 We want to look first at whether there's sufficient
      indicia to the victim that he held a position of trust. When
10
11
     we're looking at the well reopening, that answer is yes. First
12
      of all, he knew this man. It's our understanding he worked for
13
     him. This man knew he understood the oil and gas business in
14
     West Texas.
15
                 He went beyond that, though, and he held himself
16
      out to own a company. It was a fictitious company. He created
17
      fictitious email addresses, a fictitious internet site, created
18
      fictitious persons -- a foreman named Slade; a bookkeeper named
19
     Allison, I believe--and basically talked the talk. The man who
20
     he was scheming knew where this oil well was, or the purported
21
     oil well was.
22
                 He went further. He hired other people to bring
23
      equipment to the site--
24
                 THE COURT: And this is J6?
25
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor.
```

And he created a situation where it looked like he did hold that position, and because he held that position—And, you know, as the Court knows, I spoke—or wrote in one of the briefings that the oil and gas business is one in which business is done on a handshake, and the defendant knew that, and he knew how to talk the talk. He knew what a well reopening was. He knew that this victim knew the same. He knew that that victim would know what equipment needed to be there. And he controlled the entire narrative. After he set up himself as an imposter, he held the entire narrative where this man trusted him—

THE COURT: Of course. Yeah.

MS. HOWEY: --and assumed he was reopening that well. And through that trust, he was able to commit his crimes.

THE COURT: Let me ask about— I think the most important thing you said is that he held himself out as the owner. In the presentence report, paragraph 15, it's kind of the intro to this scheme, and it says: Bryant pretended he started a fake oil company, and then he swindled multiple people as a result. And for J6, which was what we're discussing, it says he contacted this person that he knew, and Bryant told the person that he knew that there was a job reopening a well in Levelland, and if the person would front payment to Bryant to do the work and then invoice the well

```
1
      operator at completion of the job-- So it's not clear to me--I
 2
      don't doubt what you're saying, but do you have evidence or am
 3
      I missing it in the PSR that he told J6, I'm the owner of this,
 4
      and therefore, I'm in this unique position, and that should
 5
      increase your trust?
                 I don't see that in the PSR. It doesn't mean it
 6
 7
      didn't happen, but am I missing something?
                 MS. HOWEY: No, Your Honor. I do not think he held
 8
 9
     himself out to own the well or have mineral interests or even
10
      own the property. It's my understanding that it was a
11
     situation in which whoever owned the land contacted him, and he
12
     would serve as a sort of contractor. And that happens very
13
     often in the oil and gas industry, as I'm told.
                 THE COURT: So he held himself out as a contractor/
14
15
      facilitator of this larger project?
16
                 MS. HOWEY: Facilitator, yes. And so you, J6,
17
      front this money; I'm going to work this job.
18
                 And to Mr. Sloan's point about expertise, he was
19
      able to talk the talk. He held himself out as having expertise
20
      and knowing how to reopen that well. And so, as I said, J6
21
      fronted that money, and he stood as a contractor, and--
22
                 THE COURT: To hire more services, to hire people
     to come do work?
23
24
                 MS. HOWEY: Hire more services. And in the end, J6
25
     would be compensated from whoever the owner was. You know, I'm
```

not privy to the conversation--all the conversations, obviously, or who Mr. Bryant held out to own the well or wanted the well reopened. But his job was to facilitate and contract all the services. He sought funding from J6, and, of course, rather than using that money to reopen the well, as Mr.--the owner of J6 believed, he was spending it upon himself.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. I understand the parties' positions. This is a close call in an unusual situation. I'm going to sustain the objection. The guideline provides for a 2-level enhancement when the defendant abuses a position of private trust or uses a special skill in a manner that significantly facilitated the commission or concealment of the offense.

It's difficult, because it's hard to slice between just the general fraud when a swindler is swindling and what crosses the line into representing a position of trust under the guidelines. There's no doubt that being an imposter is not a deal-breaker for the specific offense characteristic, and he was an imposter. But every case I can find, the position is some kind of unique position. So I'll just rattle a few off from the Federal Sentencing Guidelines handbook: stockbrokers, CPAs, lawyers, medical doctors, money managers, attorneys, licensed investment broker, U.S. marshal. That's a fun one.

I did read McConathy, where someone held themself out as an operator of a well who is out collecting investments

```
1
      for the well. Give me money; I'll operate this well; I'll give
 2
      you more money back.
 3
                 That's essentially an investment broker, just in
 4
      the oil and gas industry. That's not exactly what was
 5
     happening here. It's close though. It is close. But
     ultimately, this is just too close to just the normal fraud,
 6
 7
     where he defrauded these folks but he didn't say, look, I'm the
     X, Y, and Z in this company, and that puts me in a unique
 8
 9
     position; you can trust me; and, therefore, give me money and
10
      I'll give you more money back.
11
                 So I just don't have enough facts before me and
12
      evidence before me to justify the enhancement. So for all
13
     those reasons, it's going to be sustained.
14
                 All right. What's next? And so that's a 2-level
15
      reduction. Correct?
16
                 MR. SLOAN: Yes, Your Honor.
17
                 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Go ahead.
18
                 MR. SLOAN: The second is in regard to the loss
19
      amount, and I have a number of objections on that. And our
20
     position has changed on one of them, the Big Shot Operator
      deal. The rest of them, I think, were--it's kind of the
21
22
     Court's call.
23
                 So we have a number of hot checks, just plain old
24
     hot checks. Then we have the Veem scheme. And then we have
25
     the misrepresentation of him as different things, a rich oil
```

tycoon or whatever. Ant it's our position just vanilla hot checks, where he's paying an investigator and he doesn't have the money in the account, falls outside of the scope of the wire fraud, which is more the sophisticated stuff. That's the Court's call to make.

The second sort of category of objection is therelates to the vehicle that was purchased—or fraudulently purchased and then resold. It's our position that that's one loss: the value of the vehicle. And it's not the loss of the two of them added together, because they still have the vehicle to reduce that loss. In this case, the loss amount is 27,000 over the 3.5 million, and that transaction alone, I think, would bring it down under that.

In terms of the Big Shot Outfitters--and I just want to clarify what happened there. Mr. Bryant told me he had agreed to shoot a \$40,000 animal and that he didn't. I was unaware that it wasn't because he changed his mind; it was because he got caught in the middle of it. And that was clarified in the response.

I did look at the Big Shot Outfitters website. They do have some animals that are in the forty-thousand--they have an \$80,000 water buffalo I guess you can kill. So the representation that they don't have an animal that's 40,000--

THE COURT: Not a deer?

MR. SLOAN: Well, they had deer up to 32,000, and

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1
      then there's a separate category by inch of the antler rack
 2
      that's left unspecified to where it's, like-- They go up to
 3
      32,000, and then if you want an even bigger one, the price is,
 4
      like, negotiated. So I anticipate there probably are some deer
 5
      out there that would run 40,000.
                 But regardless of that--
 6
 7
                 THE COURT: Has your position changed on this one?
                 MR. SLOAN: My position on the objection has
 8
 9
      changed--
10
                 THE COURT: Go ahead.
11
                 MR. SLOAN: --because he got a bill for 70,000 and
12
     he said it was paid, so I think 70,000 is a legitimate loss
13
     amount.
14
                 THE COURT:
                             Okay. So you're withdrawing that
15
      objection?
16
                 MR. SLOAN: Withdrawing that objection.
17
                 THE COURT: All right.
18
                 MR. SLOAN: But I wanted to explain how we got
19
      there.
20
                 THE COURT: I understand. You're not the first
     person that had a misunderstanding after a conversation with
21
22
     your client, and you probably won't be the last.
23
                 Go ahead. That objection would have been overruled
24
      in any event. But the Big Shot Outfitters is withdrawn.
                                                                What
25
      else?
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1
                 MR. SLOAN: That's it for the loss amount.
 2
                 THE COURT: Okay. All right.
 3
                 MR. SLOAN: And then the third one relates to the
 4
     media stuff. And the real issue in my mind is, where did this
 5
      Catch Me As You Can, Inventing Anna thing come from. And I met
     with Mr. Bryant. He said, I had never heard of these people.
 6
                 And we were talking about the interview. I assumed
 7
     he meant before that interview happened. And I took the
 8
 9
      government's response back, and I said, here you are talking
10
      about Inventing Anna and Catch Me If You Can before that
11
      interview would have taken place.
12
                 He says, you're the one that brought that to me.
13
                 I said, I didn't bring that to you; I had never
14
     heard of Inventing Anna.
15
                 He said, no, the first time you met with me.
16
                 I said, no, I didn't.
17
                 He said, when it was a target letter. You read the
18
      target letter to me.
19
                 I looked at the target letter. It wasn't in there.
20
     What was in there, which I did read to him, was an email that I
     got on August 5th from the U.S. Attorney's Office. It says:
21
22
      David, I think you will find this Catch Me If You Can/Inventing
23
     Anna case very interesting. We're looking at over 1.5 million
24
      in intended and actual loss, in addition to very serious
25
      threats Bryant made against the mother of his child and her
```

1 mother. There's quite a bit of evidence. If you'll provide us 2 with a drive, we can copy the discovery for you next week. 3 That's the letter I read to him on August 5th or 4 shortly thereafter, my first meeting with him. And that's 5 where he came up with-- That's why he said he had never heard of it before I talked to him about it. 6 THE COURT: So you stand by your representation to 7 the Court in one of your objections, if--and correct me if my 8 9 memory is mistaken, but you said, my client has never heard of 10 it before this, and so don't hold it against him that he's 11 talking to the press and talking about this? 12 MR. SLOAN: Right. And all of--13 THE COURT: And you stand by that because, in your 14 view, you read that communication from the U.S. Attorney's 15 Office to him, and that must be where he first heard about this 16 stuff? 17 MR. SLOAN: I think that's right. And I don't 18 see--I don't see a reference to Catch Me If You Can or 19 Inventing Anna prior to August 5th, or prior to that date. 20 I think that is where he came up with the idea that he's like 21 Leonardo DiCaprio or whatever. So-- And I'll address that a 22 little more. That is -- that's it for the objections. 23 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 24 All right. Ms. Howey, would you like to be heard 25 on any of that?

1 MS. HOWEY: In regard to relevant conduct, we stand 2 on our briefing, Your Honor, and agree with the addendum. 3 In regard to the truck, we do not see that as 4 double-counting. He took the truck off the first dealership; 5 never intended to return it. That never entered his mind. Instead, he took it somewhere else and obtained cash and never 6 7 returned that cash. So we don't see that as double-counting. Whether it was the first time Mr. Bryant heard of 8 9 Catch Me If You Can or Inventing Anna, somehow he learned about Leonardo DiCaprio and more about the movie and the Netflix 10 11 special because the government provided the Court with a jail call where he's discussing it with glee. 12 13 THE COURT: Yeah, and--MS. HOWEY: And it's clear to me that -- And even 14 15 if it was the first time, he enjoyed it. He revelled in the 16 comparisons, and that's the point. 17 THE COURT: Okay. Yeah, the timing-- Thank you 18 for the clarification, because if there was zero explanation, 19 that would have been relevant. You have given me an 20 explanation, and as a result, when exactly he heard about it doesn't matter to me. It's not going to affect the sentence. 21 22 I don't care. How he talked about it in those jail calls, we 23 do need to talk about. We'll get there. 24 I assume-- So I've listened to those calls which

were attached to the government's sentencing memorandum--

25

```
MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor.
 1
 2
                 THE COURT: --or response to the objections. Okay.
 3
                 Okay. I assume the government wants to admit those
 4
      into evidence today. Is that right?
 5
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor.
 6
                 THE COURT: So the two jail calls are Government's,
 7
     what, 1 and 2?
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor.
 8
 9
                 THE COURT: Any other evidence?
                 MS. HOWEY: That would be Audio 1 and 2.
10
11
                 THE COURT: Audio 1 and 2?
12
                 Any other evidence that you wanted to admit today?
13
                 MS. HOWEY: I would like to admit the victim impact
14
      statements from the second sentencing memorandum.
15
                 THE COURT: Okay. Any objection, Mr. Sloan?
16
                 MR. SLOAN: No.
17
                 THE COURT: All of those are admitted.
                                                         The
18
      government will hold onto the originals. And I have considered
19
      those victim statements, and I have listened to the calls.
20
                 Okay. Let me get through these objections, and
21
      then we'll talk about communications from the defendant, okay,
22
      and the phone calls.
23
                 On intended loss, the defendant objects to the
24
      inclusion of three instances -- three specific instances where he
25
     wrote hot checks. The defendant asserts that he didn't
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1 represent himself as a fictitious company or use the internet 2 or other payment platforms, and so, in the defendant's view, 3 it's outside of the scope of relevant conduct. The government 4 and Probation disagree. 5 Mr. Sloan and Ms. Howey, I'm sure you've figured 6 out by now that the members in the jury box, obviously, they're 7 just students from Lubbock Christian and the law school. There's not usually a jury in sentences, so they don't hold any 8 9 special significance other than just they are observers and 10 they are students. 11 Okay. Relevant conduct. Under the guidelines for 12 groupable offenses, the guidelines provide that relevant 13 conduct includes all acts committed by the defendant that were part of the same course of conduct or common scheme or plan. 14 15 You look to 3D1.2(d) to determine which offenses are groupable and which aren't. This is an offense that is under 16 Guideline 2B1.1, wire fraud, that is a groupable offense, and 17 18 so we are in the world of expanded relevant conduct. 19 Mr. Sloan, I assume you don't disagree with any of 20 that. Correct? 21 MR. SLOAN: No. 22 THE COURT: Right. Okay. All right. I'm going to 23 overrule the objection from the defendant. I do find that 24 these acts are part and were part of the same course or conduct 25 or common scheme or plan as the offense of conviction.

more offenses constitute a common scheme or plan when they are, quote, substantially connected to each other by at least one common factor, such as a common purpose or a similar MO.

Here, the defendant's conduct and actions were connected by a common purpose, to defraud his victims and to milk them for as much money and goods as he could; and a similar MO, deceiving the victims, writing bad checks, using faulty payment platforms, representing that he had money that he didn't and playing the role, as he has said.

Therefore, these offenses are part of a common scheme or plan. And even if they're not, they do qualify also as the same course or conduct, because they are sufficiently connected or related to each other as to warrant the conclusion that they are part of a single episode, spree, or ongoing series of offenses.

And, here, the conduct occurred in the midst of the defendant's ongoing spree where he repeatedly defrauded victims by way of hot checks, fake online payments, and false promises. This is not some outlier way before or way after the heart of the conduct here. And so for that reason also, the objection is overruled.

Okay. Regarding the double--the allegation to double-counted loss. These are objections to paragraphs 57, 58, 63, and 64. The defendant objects to inclusion of loss amounts for both the Big Spring Ford event and the Big Man Auto

Group. The government did file a clarification where it noted that, although the truck at issue was eventually returned to its rightful owner, Big Spring Ford, an intended loss should still be assigned because the defendant did not return the vehicle himself, nor did he intend to do so. And the government clarified that Big Man Auto Group did suffer an actual loss of a little over \$38,000, which it paid to the defendant in cash for the truck.

Now, Big Man Auto Group did obtain another truck from the defendant as a sort of insurance, but it does not have title to that vehicle, so it cannot realize value from it. In any event, the defendant, in the government's view, would be accountable for the intended loss.

For the reasons stated by the government and in the PSR addendum, the objection is overruled. The government's clarification, which has been adopted by the addendum, is sustained.

Next, the allegation that there's overstated loss here regarding Pollard Ford--that's objections to paragraphs 23 through 26, and 75 through 76--the defendant asserts that even though he fraudulently obtained a truck valued at almost \$63,000 from Pollard Ford, he should only be accountable for the \$15,000 hot check that he used as a down payment.

The government and Probation disagree. Under 2B1.1, Application Note 3(A)(ii), intended loss means the

pecuniary harm that the defendant purposely sought to inflict and includes any pecuniary harm that would have been impossible or unlikely to occur.

Here, the defendant purposely sought to inflict a total loss equal to the purchase price of the truck--62,900--on Pollard Ford. Just because he put down a fraudulent payment of only a portion doesn't change the fact that he intended to fraudulently obtain the whole value of the truck. So that is overruled.

The Big Shot or First Shot Outfitters has been withdrawn.

We have resolved the position of trust enhancement. That is sustained.

The clarification about the Levelland well does not impact the guideline range, but that is overruled for the reasons stated in the addendum and in the government's response.

The clarification about victims, paragraphs 21 and 22, also, no impact to the guidelines, but this is that he allegedly made good on his obligation to Hartman with cash and equipment. There's no evidence to support that. Because there's no evidence or, otherwise, a demonstration from the defendant that the information contained in the PSR is unreliable, I'm going to overrule that objection. I find the PSR does bear sufficient indicia of reliability.

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1
                 Clarification about the charter flight,
 2
      paragraphs 48 to 49, the defendant disputes that he was ever
 3
      forced off a charter plane. Overruled for the same reasons.
 4
      There's no evidence to make me question the PSR. I do find
 5
      that it bears sufficient indicia of reliability.
                 And then the media interview, it's not going to
 6
 7
      affect the sentence that I impose, the clarification anyway, so
      those are overruled for the reasons stated in the addendum.
8
9
      That's to paragraphs 97 to 105.
10
                 And then you object to the PSR's inclusion of
11
     potential grounds for a departure. I will hear you out in
12
      argument as to what you think a reasonable sentence is, but I'm
13
      going to overrule the objection. I think it's proper for the
14
      PSR to include those potential bases for departures or
15
     variances.
16
                 Okay. Mr. Sloan, I think I've resolved all of your
17
      objections. Have I missed any?
18
                 MR. SLOAN: No, Your Honor, you haven't.
19
                 THE COURT: Okay. And, Ms. Howey, I sustained your
20
      clarifying objection. Were there any others from the
21
     United States?
22
                 MS. HOWEY: No, Your Honor.
23
                 THE COURT: Okay. I have a topic that I need to
24
     address and I'd like to hear from both parties on, and it's
25
     acceptance of responsibility. Why should the Court grant a
```

1 3-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility in light of 2 his post-quilty plea telephone calls and statements that he 3 made both to an acquaintance, whoever that person was on the 4 phone, and to third parties, including members of the press. 5 The guideline requires a clear demonstration of acceptance of responsibility, and I have--after listening to 6 7 the calls and reading the quotes that he made to third parties, I do hesitate to find as a matter of fact that there's a clear 8 9 demonstration of acceptance. Before I make a ruling on that, I 10 wanted to give both sides an opportunity to address it. 11 Mr. Sloan? 12 MR. SLOAN: Your Honor, I noted in those 13 communications that he makes statements of acceptance of 14 responsibility when he's talking to the press. 15 THE COURT: He does. I take that point. He also 16 says them in the phone call. In the middle of the phone call, 17 suddenly they're talking about how the judge might be 18 listening. 19 And the person he talks to says, I hope the judge 20 doesn't give you, you know, that long of a sentence. 21 And he says, "I do have to pay my price to 22 society," I think, something along those lines, or "pay my 23 debt." 24 And so there are these statements. I was taught in

law school the quote of Oliver Wendell Holmes that we should

25

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1
      think things, and not words. So there are some isolated words
 2
      of acceptance, but I'm concerned about all his other conduct.
 3
                 Go ahead.
 4
                 MR. SLOAN: So this is actually -- I'm going to
 5
     pull this from what was going to be my sentencing argument.
 6
                 THE COURT:
                            Okay.
 7
                 MR. SLOAN: We have a 23-year-old alcoholic kid who
      is desperate for attention here. He's trying to get rich.
8
9
      That's the--
10
                 THE COURT: I thought he was twenty-six.
11
      Twenty-six?
12
                 MR. SLOAN: He was twenty-three and twenty-four
13
     when the--
14
                 THE COURT: Oh, at the time. I see what you mean.
15
      Okay.
16
                 MR. SLOAN: He's trying to get rich by opening up
     an oil well. That oil well was never opened, so we don't know
17
18
     if there was oil down there or not.
19
                 THE COURT: Now, the government disputes that.
20
      government says that was never his intent. He just wanted to
21
     get up-front money and it was all a ruse. I'll hear from the
22
      government on that, but in your view, he's actually trying to
23
      open a well?
24
                 MR. SLOAN: Yeah. I think he was. I think he was
25
     hoping that the well would pay off and everybody would get
```

rich. He's-- The private planes and luxury vacations where he has always got his posse along, he's obviously trying to impress these people. He is posting things on social media.

And then he gets caught and he starts paying, in prison time, for what he did. That starts with his state conviction. And then suddenly he's being compared to Leonardo DiCaprio and he's--The Daily Beast wants to talk to him, which, I guess, is a big social media company, which they did that despite us telling him not to. He-- And I think with somebody who has obviously got insecurities and an ego problem, getting him to boast, I don't think, was much of a challenge. And so suddenly here's his chance to be famous or notorious, whatever you want to call it, which is a big ego boost for him.

He didn't make a nickel off of what The Daily
Beast--what they drew in that story. But she got him bragging,
and I don't think she particularly cared that she was adding
fuel to his fire today. And I told him after the interview,
you're likely to pay in months and years for giving that
interview.

And--but in the interviews and in the statements, he never said he didn't do it. He came to this Court and he said he did it. He said he was guilty. In regards to the arguments that we've made today, none of them are saying he did not commit these crimes.

THE COURT: I agree.

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1
                 MR. SLOAN: And I think he has prepared a statement
 2
      to the Court where he acknowledges that he committed the
 3
      crimes. He apologizes to his victims. He wants to make right.
 4
                 In regard to The Daily Beast interview, it's like,
 5
      okay, he's a big boy, he should have known better. And it's
      like there's a certain poetic justice in the fact that she sort
 6
 7
      of misrepresented why she wanted to talk to him, and then he
      fell for it, because that's what he did to all his of victims.
 8
 9
                 And I suppose everybody has a reason to be outraged
10
      about the fact that he wants to be notorious or famous. But on
11
      the other hand, if he does make money from this, that's a
12
     pretty good chance that the $1,250,000 that he stole might get
13
     paid back.
14
                 And the acceptance of responsibility, my
15
     understanding is, is comprised of two elements. Number one,
16
      you admit what you did and you don't say you didn't do it; and
17
     number two is that you withdraw from further criminal activity.
18
     And--
19
                 THE COURT: That's two factors of a nonexhaustive
20
      list. But those are two factors.
21
                 MR. SLOAN: I understand.
                 THE COURT: He has admitted the crime. I give
22
23
      you--I take that point. And, as far as we know, he has
24
     withdrawn from criminal activity.
25
                 MR. SLOAN: Right.
```

1 THE COURT: There's no indication that he hasn't.

MR. SLOAN: Right.

And as far as taking the opportunity to become notorious or bragging about what he did, it's distasteful, but I don't think it is a lack of acceptance of responsibility. He is also remorseful, and he has expressed that when he was talking— And the Court may say that's insincere because he knows the judge is listening. And there's certainly no saying that Mr. Bryant has a record of being honest. You know, I'm not going to say that.

But if you're taking some of what he says and, well, that's an indication of who he is, and then disregarding some of what he says because he's a liar, then, I mean, that kind of puts him in a position where he's basically—no matter what he says, he's damned. And obviously, he shouldn't have done those interviews, and that's something that he and I went around about, and he stopped press contact after that conversation with me. But I think that there was a lot of ego stroking going on on the part of that reporter. You know, my story is more wild than their story; you should cover this.

And I understand that those comments are distasteful, but I don't think they indicate a lack of responsibility. I think what they indicate is immaturity and attention-seeking, which is--runs all through this case.

THE COURT: Okay.

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1
                 MR. SLOAN: So in my mind, acceptance of
 2
      responsibility for what he did is still there.
 3
                 THE COURT: All right. Okay. Thank you,
     Mr. Sloan.
 4
 5
                 Ms. Howey?
 6
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: And, Ms. Howey, will you move the
 7
     microphone a little closer to you and just set it on top of
8
9
      your code book maybe, or-- Okay. Go ahead.
10
                 MS. HOWEY: Is this better?
11
                 THE COURT: Yes.
                 MS. HOWEY: I would implore the Court to consider,
12
13
      in a financial crime like this, we have victims who suffered
     great losses. And I do think, in one of those conversations,
14
15
     he does admit that he understands people were hurt. But
16
      despite that, despite the admonitions from his counsel, he just
17
     revelled in this Daily Beast article.
18
                 He called his friend-- I'm citing to the
19
      government's sentencing memorandum on page 7, which references
20
     Audio Exhibit 2. He told his friend that they were going to
     get paid for this shit and asked her to send the article link
21
22
      to Inside True Crime. This is a website that's maintained by
23
     Matthew B. Cox, who is a true crime writer. It's a man who he
24
     reached out to himself in early August, when he knew--after he
25
     had received the target letter. I think that just shows an
```

absolute lack of remorse and an acceptance with just the gravity of his crimes, the number of victims who suffered and the ways in which they suffered.

Even after being transferred to Bailey County
jail--I believe that might have happened in January; I'm not
sure--he contacted a Texas Monthly journalist, the journalist
who wrote the Daily Beast article, to just to let them know,
I'm here now; let's continue this conversation.

All of that after the very sobering event of standing in a federal courthouse and pleading guilty to federal crimes. I do not see any acceptance of responsibility for the gravity, the number of victims, and the crimes he committed.

THE COURT: Okay.

MS. HOWEY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. I'll make a determination on this after I hear from the defendant. So, Mr. Bryant, if you would join your attorney at the podium, please.

Let me say, having resolved all outstanding objections, I do adopt the PSR and PSR addendum's factual findings and legal conclusions as my own, except as modified today and except as potentially modified with the remaining acceptance issue, which I will resolve shortly.

Sir, the statutory sentencing range--so the total possible range of punishment here--is a term of imprisonment of

up to 20 years; a fine of \$250,000, or both; and a period of supervised release of up to 3 years.

All right. Sir, you have the right to tell me anything you'd like to tell me. Currently, your guideline range is a Total Offense Level--after the 2-level reduction for removing the position of trust, you would be at a 26. Your total Criminal History Category-- That's your Total Offense Level, is currently 26; your Criminal History Category is I; and that would result in an advisory guideline range of 63 to 78.

Now, Probation has noted that there are factors here that might warrant an upward departure or an upward variance from that advisory range. One of those is the idea that your criminal history category might substantially underrepresent the likelihood that you will commit more crimes and the potential danger you pose to the community.

And specifically, the probation officer notes for me that there are three related theft convictions that you received no criminal history points for. You were on three concurrent probationary sentences while you committed this federal offense, and there are six prior arrests that did not result in convictions. You have been subject to numerous police reports that did not result in charges, and you have four other pending matters.

I will not rely on the bare arrest record, of

course. But it's that constellation of facts, and I do find that the facts underlying all of those materials have a sufficient indicia of reliability.

That's one category that the probation officer said, maybe you want to go higher, Judge. It's not a recommendation; it's just a--Judge, you need to consider this.

The other is the aggravating circumstances that are present. The guidelines provide, in 5K2.0, that I can depart from the range if I find there are circumstances not adequately taken into account in determining the range in an exceptional case if I determine that circumstances are present to a degree substantially in excess of that which is ordinarily involved in this kind of offense. And the probation officer notes that there may be here.

You have numerous victims, including small businesses and individuals. For years, you dodged multiple charges, and you tormented your son's mother. And after pleading guilty, you participated in these interviews and you had these phone calls where, arguably, you were proud of your crimes and not remorseful for them.

That is your advisory range. Your attorney is going to get to argue to me anything he'd like to argue about what a reasonable sentence is, but you also have the right to tell me anything you would like to tell me. You don't have to say anything if you don't want to. I won't hold it against you

1 Is there anything you'd like to say? if you don't. 2 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 3 THE COURT: Go ahead. 4 THE DEFENDANT: I would like to sincerely and 5 humbly apologize to all my victims and my family. For years, I watched their confusion at the chaos drugs and alcohol caused 6 7 in my life. The seriousness of my actions had zero impressions on my drug- and alcohol-induced mind. 8 9 These last 15 months I've been incarcerated have shown me how devastating my choices have been on my life and 10 11 others. I have failed as a father and a son. I've wrecked 12 every relationship I've had, burned every bridge I've crossed. 13 I hurt so many people trying to be someone I am not. I was a greedy, unremorseful monster, hurting everybody in my path. 14 15 I'm 100 percent responsible for my actions that 16 have led me to this courtroom today. I'm ready to make--ready 17 to pay my debt and restitution to society and my victims and 18 come out of my sentence a better man and father. 19 Thank you for giving me the chance to change my 20 life. Thank you for my family for supporting me. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, sir. I 21 22 appreciate that statement, and I will take it into account. wish I could believe everything you just said. In light of 23 24 your statements, especially on the phone calls, it's very hard 25 for me to do so. You have the right to talk to whoever you

want to talk to, but it's my obligation to determine whether you have clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility.

And that statement that you just read falls well short of mitigating your actual conduct.

And I have to judge people based on what they do, and not their best intentions. And, here, while I do recognize that you have admitted that you committed this crime-- And I don't doubt you, Mr. Sloan, that your client wanted attention. I don't think he's in a catch-22. I'm not picking and choosing statements. I don't give any credibility to these isolated statements, because the remainder of the statements are him speaking freely with a friend or third parties where he is clearly revelling, and he has no incentive not to--in fact, he had incentive not to talk about those things, and he couldn't resist, and he--the guard is clearly down.

There's no doubt he wants to profit from this crime. There's no doubt there that he is proud of these crimes. He laughed at the idea of them on the calls. The person he was talking with noted that there was a commenter who said—and I'm paraphrasing, but, "Yeah, he got me for \$8,000; I'm still waiting to get paid back for my 8,000," and they had a collective laugh about that. That response to a victim is hard to understand and I can't ignore.

You also -- Another person put a gif up that said, you know, "I'm still waiting for that wire transfer," and y'all

had a good laugh about that as well. These are real people; individuals, small businesses, large businesses.

And I have no doubt that you have failed to meet the standard in the guidelines that must clearly demonstrate acceptance. You haven't. If anything, all you have clearly demonstrated is that you're proud. You play a role. I think you're playing a role today.

I hope you prove me wrong. Don't get me wrong. I hope that--okay, I have to prove to you with conduct? I will.

And I hope that's the case. But what's before me right now, you have not clearly demonstrated responsibility—or acceptance of responsibility, and so for those reasons, I am going to remove it.

So that takes you from a 26 to a three-- Pardon me. You were at a 26. I'm adding 3, because that 3-level reduction is no longer there. You're now at a 29, and as a 29-I, your advisory range is 87 to 108 months' imprisonment.

Mr. Sloan, I have heard from your client, and I have tentatively concluded that an upward departure or variance might be in order here for the reasons stated today and for the reasons stated in the PSR and its addenda. Any evidence or argument on behalf of your client, Mr. Sloan?

MR. SLOAN: Your Honor, in regard to the acceptance of responsibility, that's composed of two parts. There's the two-level acceptance of responsibility, and there's an

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1
      additional level that the government moved for because of his
 2
     prompt decision to plead quilty--
 3
                 THE COURT: Right.
                 MR. SLOAN: --and saving resources of the
 4
 5
      government, and that should still be in play.
 6
                 THE COURT: So part--
                 MR. SLOAN: I think it should be a 2-level
 7
 8
      increase, not a 3-level increase.
 9
                 THE COURT: I disagree, but I'll hear you out.
      Part B says, if the defendant qualifies for a decrease under
10
11
     A-- So it's conditional. So the 1-level additional decrease
12
     under Part B is conditioned on me finding that he is qualified
13
     under A. He's not qualified under A, but in any--and so I
14
      disagree.
15
                 Does that make sense? Am I missing something?
16
                 MR. SLOAN: It makes sense, Judge.
17
                 THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Howey, would you move--do
18
      you -- are you -- regardless of this range, would the government
19
      like me to decrease it by one?
20
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor, the government does
21
     move.
22
                 THE COURT: Okay. That's overruled. I don't think
23
      I can do so under the guidelines. And so it is a 3-level
24
     reduction, and we're at 87 to 108. But, again, I have found
25
     that -- tentatively concluded that an upward departure or
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1 variance might be in order. But I've calculated the 2 guidelines. 3 Mr. Sloan? 4 MR. SLOAN: Your Honor, it's our position that the 5 PSR-- You have identified some aggravating factors. The PSR identified some aggravating factors. And there's essentially 6 7 two categories there. There's the number of victims, the sort 8 of flagrant nature of the fraud. 9 And I would just say that number of victims is included in the guideline calculation. The quantity of the 10 11 fraud is included in the quideline calculation. The prior convictions are included in the loss amount. So all of those 12 13 things were taken into account in arriving at what's a relatively high quideline range for a fraud case. So I believe 14 15 that those were adequately taken into account within the 16 guidelines as they are calculated in the PSR. 17 The second category is the arrests for which he was 18 not convicted regarding domestic violence and the situation 19 with his wife--20 THE COURT: I can tell you that's not going to--21 that's not enough for me to upwardly depart or vary, so that's 22 not going to do it. 23 MR. SLOAN: All right. So for those reasons, we 24 believe a sentence within the quideline range is appropriate. 25 THE COURT: Okay.

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                 MR. SLOAN: In addition, I would ask the Court to
 2
     make a placement recommendation to FCI Seagoville.
 3
                 THE COURT: That will be granted. I'll make a
 4
     nonbinding placement recommendation for FCI Seagoville.
 5
                 All right. I have heard from your client.
 6
                 Ms. Howey, anything--any argument or evidence--
 7
     We've already admitted, I guess, your evidence. But any
 8
     argument from the United States?
 9
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor. Just really quickly,
     I want to clarify that I did agree with the revocation of that
10
11
     third point.
12
                 THE COURT: Oh, I see. I misunderstood you.
13
                 MS. HOWEY: I think I misspoke.
14
                 THE COURT: No problem.
15
                 MS. HOWEY: My apologies.
16
                 THE COURT: No problem.
17
                 MS. HOWEY: First, I do want to set the record
18
     straight on the oil well. Mr. Sloan spoke just moments ago
19
     that perhaps--maybe I misunderstood him, but he understands
20
     that there was an oil well and Mr. Bryant wanted to work to
21
     reopen that well.
22
                 That is absolutely false. There was--there may
23
     have been oil wells on this property. It's property that his
24
     uncle owned. Maybe they were working at one time. I don't
25
     know all the language in the oil and gas industry. But he did
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1 not intend to open an oil well. It was not his land. His 2 uncle did not even know he was on the land or had told people 3 that he would open a well on the land. According to--4 THE COURT: Yeah, when uncle finds out, uncle said, 5 what are y'all doing here; get off--MS. HOWEY: Right. Paragraph 19 in the PSR--6 THE COURT: --get out of here? 7 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor. So I want to set that 8 9 This isn't a situation where a businessman gets in a situation where he's not able to complete the task he set. He 10 11 never intended to open the oil well. He just wanted money to 12 use as he pleased. 13 Second, Your Honor, I want to note that there is nothing special about this defendant's crimes, nothing at all. 14 15 He repeated wire fraud over and over again, plain and simple. 16 We're talking wire fraud. And he used the devices that we often see in these cases. We've already discussed, he created 17 18 fictitious businesses, websites, bank accounts even, fictitious 19 persons. And then he used those devices to defraud 20 unsuspecting victims. And as the Court said, these are real people, real people; our neighbors, local businesses. 21 22 What is different about this case is the number of 23 victims. The PSR discusses 56 different victims. That's an 24 astounding number. And what is really relevant here is to 25 speak for the victims. Who were they? Well, Mr. Bryant preyed

1 upon small business owners, and small business owners who were 2 desperately seeking to stay afloat during the pandemic. He 3 attempted and was successful in defrauding small business 4 owners of \$1.5 million in just the very start of the pandemic, 5 at a time when businesses were just trying to stay afloat. 6 THE COURT: Didn't one of the aviation companies 7 also say, in effect, we were so glad to get a giant, you know, 8 contract for a private flight because COVID had stopped 9 everything, and now we're going to get an influx of, whatever, 10 \$50,000 or whatever it was? 11 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor. It was excitement on 12 their part. They didn't foresee any flights happening because 13 of the pandemic, and they were thrilled. They were excited. 14 They knew they would be able to keep some employees on. And 15 as, I think, I state in the sentencing memo, that excitement 16 just morphed to despair, and they were not able to recover. 17 don't know if they still have not been able to recover, but it 18 was quite a hit. 19 As we've discussed, he preyed upon colleagues, 20 friends, former employers in the oil and gas industry. Of course, that's an industry vital to this area, and it is one 21 22 that's built upon trust, reputation. As I think I've already 23 said, business is often conducted on a handshake, and 24 Mr. Bryant knew that, and he capitalized on that.

In addition, I think it's important to note that he

25

preyed on what I see as America's ever-growing dependence on payment applications, such as--you know, many of us in this courtroom use Venmo, PayPal. Evidently Veem is another application. Americans are growing to depend on those. We expect to send and receive money almost instantaneously. And he used Veem. He used QuickBooks, and he capitalized on that.

He made it appear, through those applications, that money was coming, and perhaps his victims thought money would be instantaneous. They relied upon that application to their detriment. Of course, the money never came, and in roughly an 18-month crime spree that spanned several states, this defendant racked up a total of \$3,523,564.05 in intended and actual losses. And he did it for the purposes of ostentation, pretension, and Instagram moments and to feed his ego. As we've discussed, the damage to the victims is just overwhelming. And when you look at the number, it's heartbreaking.

We've discussed this a little bit. Despite that devastation, this defendant is not contrite. Although he, perhaps in his view, expressed remorse today, I don't believe it. His actions speak otherwise. We've already discussed those actions.

And I do want to note for the record that the defendant has continued to communicate with persons in the media. He believes they will promote his story. This

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1
     behavior, to me, is very concerning, because it indicates that
 2
     he has no intention of changing his conduct or his view of his
 3
      crimes, and I believe his history--his criminal history
 4
      suggests the same. As discussed in the PSR, he has had ongoing
 5
      interactions with law enforcement since the age of seventeen.
     He has been given chance after chance after chance.
 6
                 He was noncompliant with court conditions, even
 7
      when he was given those chances on probation, and he committed
 8
 9
      almost all of the crimes in the crime spree that brings us here
10
      today while under three different terms of probation. And
11
      that's astounding. He clearly lacks respect for the law. He
12
     has demonstrated a complete inability to deter his conduct,
13
     even after pleading quilty.
14
                 The United States asks for a just sentence that
15
     would reflect the gravity of the crimes, the breadth of the
16
      crimes, and that would deter this defendant's conduct, and that
17
     would also send a message to others who would commit such
18
     crimes in our community. Thank you.
19
                 THE COURT: Thank you, Ms. Howey. Ms. Howey, do
20
      you know any reason why the Court cannot lawfully impose
21
     sentence at this time?
22
                 MS. HOWEY: No, Your Honor.
23
                 THE COURT: Mr. Sloan?
24
                 MR. SLOAN: No, Your Honor.
25
                 THE COURT: I've carefully reviewed the PSR and its
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addenda. I inform the defendant that the plea agreement is finally accepted. Judgment and sentence will be consistent with it.

I am required by statute to impose a sentence that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, to comply with the purposes of sentencing set forth in Section 3553(a)(2), and to consider all the sentencing factors in that statute, which I have done.

Mr. Bryant, all that really means, to translate that for you a bit, is, I consider certain guideposts in every case to try to figure out what's a reasonable sentence. One of those is the nature and circumstances of the offense, or what did you do.

We've already talked at length about what you did. Everybody knows what you did. But suffice it to say that you executed dozens, dozens of fraudulent schemes that victimized numerous individuals and small businesses, and you did so not over a short period of time, not in some short period of crisis or emergency or need, but over a course of approximately 18 months. And these schemes and this fraud were not small. The intended and actual loss combined of approximately three and a half million dollars.

Your fraud impacted numerous people across many industries. In one scheme, your victims contributed thousands of dollars in money, equipment, and services to your sham

business, and they were never compensated. These are hardworking, salt-of-the-earth people. You were not defrauding some giant oil company who has billions of dollars to spare. You defrauded the people in our community who are just trying to make it as a small business or individuals, pay the bills, give people jobs that allow them to put food on their table, and yet, you never hesitated. Victim after victim, fraud after fraud, you did not stop. You just continued to just double-down and double-down. The only thing that stopped you was being caught.

And, in fact, the first time, you know, you were caught and you got in trouble at the State multiple times, you're on probation for this type of offense and these related offenses. You didn't stop then. Only when you're arrested and taken out of rotation do you stop. Until then, you played the role and enjoyed it. You revelled in your crimes then, and you've continued to revel in your crimes to this day, in light of those phone calls that I've heard and statements that you have made to third parties.

You took what you wanted for just your own fun, luxury vehicles, private flights, cruises, rental homes, various goods and services. The number of victims here is greater than normal in wire fraud cases. There's—I have a sentencing later this afternoon. It's wire fraud involving over a million dollars, but it doesn't involve 30 victims or

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1
     40 victims or 50 victims. It involves one victim. And that's
 2
     what makes your crime exceptional in a bad way.
 3
                 The total actual loss--Ms. Howey, I know that you
     filed a new number recently. I have the total actual loss,
 4
 5
     which should also be ordered as restitution, of $1,185,691.38.
     Is that correct, Ms. Howey?
 6
 7
                 MS. HOWEY: That is correct, Your Honor.
                 THE COURT: Okay. And do you agree with that
 8
9
     number, Mr. Sloan?
10
                 MR. SLOAN: I do.
11
                 THE COURT: All right. And that's the number that
12
     should also be ordered for restitution, Mr. Sloan?
13
                 MR. SLOAN: Yes, Your Honor.
14
                 THE COURT: All right. After you were caught, you
15
     did make statements to the press, despite the advice of your
16
     counsel, which just shows me your just dogged determination to
17
     revel in what you did. That's your choice. Choices have
18
     consequences. If that's how you want to live, that's fine.
19
     Those people don't go away on this side of the room. They'll
20
     be there for you if you want to keep making these choices.
21
                 I hope today is the day that you decide enough is
22
     enough, but you have lost the benefit of the doubt from
23
     everyone because of your own choices. So you've got to start
24
     living it in instead of just saying it. Until then, I have to
25
     sentence you based on what's before me. And what's before me
```

is, over this lengthy period of time, so many victims and so much loss.

This isn't the first time you've been in trouble. You have had multiple interactions with law enforcement since you were a teenager, and you have been given chance after chance after chance. I wish that prior and more lenient sentences had deterred you from criminal conduct. They haven't. Undeterred, you continued, and here we are today.

All this adds up to an incredibly serious crime.

It also demonstrates an incredible danger to society. You have no respect for the law, given your repeat fraudulent conduct.

I have to impose a just punishment, which weighs very heavily here. And I have to afford adequate deterrence of criminal conduct. That weighs heavily here. And, as I have said, protection weighs heavily as well.

I am familiar and aware of the general rule, as noted in paragraph 188 of the PSR, that a term of imprisonment—if a term of imprisonment resulted from another offense that's relevant conduct to this offense of conviction, generally, the Court should adjust the sentence for any period of imprisonment already served on the undischarged term if I determine that it will not be credited by the Bureau of Prisons. Further, in such a case, the remainder of that term is usually run concurrently.

You have served 347 days for three state

convictions that are related theft; seven days in Case

Number 2019-418,105; seven days in 2020-419,435; and 330 days

in CR55024. You've also served-- You were arrested in

December of 2021, and you've served an additional 445 days

since that time.

In light of the provisions explained in paragraph 189 of your presentence report, I do find this is a complex case involving multiple undischarged sentences that may call for the application of different rules. I will exercise my discretion to fashion a sentence of appropriate length and structure to achieve reasonable punishment. So I'm not going to provide any credits to the sentence that I impose; I'm just going to—and I am aware of the time that you've spent in state custody, and I'll take that into account in imposing a reasonable sentence.

I have considered the arguments of the parties and all the evidence before me, and I have determined that a sentence within the advisory guideline range would not be reasonable here. A couple of reasons for that. I do find this is an exceptional case.

Mr. Sloan, I take your point that the guidelines do account for the number of victims. If there's--or--the guidelines provide that if there's ten or more victims, you increase by two levels. Given that we're well past ten victims in this case, I don't think two levels is sufficient, so I

don't think the guidelines sufficiently account for the scope of the crimes here and the number of victims involved.

I do also find that his criminal history substantially underrepresents the likelihood that he will commit more crimes and the danger to the public.

So, after considering all of those factors, the purposes of sentencing, and the parties' arguments and the evidence that has been admitted, I have determined that a sentence of 168 months is sufficient, but not greater than necessary.

Now, I believe that the guideline calculations announced today were correct, but, to the extent they were incorrectly calculated, I inform the parties that I would have imposed the same sentence without regard to that range, and I would have done so for the same reasons, in light of the 3553(a) factors.

This sentence is going to run consecutively to any sentence that may be imposed in Case Number 2019-735,716 and 2019-683,081. Those are unrelated offenses.

But the sentence shall run concurrently, or at the same time, as any sentence imposed in the following cases:

Case Number DC-2022-CR-110 pending in the 137th District Court in Lubbock County; CR-2022-105-COD in the 5th Judicial District Court of Parker County, Wyoming; and any probation revocation in 2019-418,105 and 2020-419,435, both pending in the

1 137th District Court in Lubbock County, and any probation 2 revocation in Case Number CR55024 pending in the 385th Judicial 3 District Court of Midland County, Texas. 4 Upon release from imprisonment, you're going to be 5 on supervised release for a term of 3 years. While on release, you shall comply with all of the mandatory conditions of 6 7 release listed in your presentence report and in Section 3583(d). 8 9 Mr. Sloan, did you and your client receive and discuss my written notice of intent to impose the standard and 10 11 special conditions? 12 MR. SLOAN: We have, Your Honor. Mr. Bryant signed 13 that, and we filed it with the court. We have no objections to those conditions. 14 15 THE COURT: Thank you, sir. 16 Hearing no objections, I do adopt them today, with 17 one change, and it's just the total loss--total restitution 18 amount, which I stated earlier. So that will be adjusted. And 19 you have no objection to that adjustment. Correct? 20 MR. SLOAN: That's correct. 21 THE COURT: Okay. I do find that all of these 22 conditions are reasonable and relate to all of the appropriate 23 statutory considerations, and they impose no greater 24 deprivation of liberty than reasonably necessary under the 25 statute.

```
1
                 I find that you don't have the ability to pay a
 2
      fine in addition to your restitution obligations, so I'm
 3
     waiving a fine.
 4
                 You must, however, pay the mandatory special
 5
      assessment of $100, due and payable immediately to the
 6
     United States.
                 You are ordered to pay restitution in the amount of
 7
      $1,185,691.38. Restitution shall be paid to the District
 8
 9
      Clerk's Office in Lubbock, Texas, for disbursement to your many
     victims. Those victims were noted in the conditions of
10
11
     supervision.
12
                 Mr. Sloan, I'd be glad to read those victims and
13
     the restitution amounts, as well, today. You've already
14
     received notice of them. Would you like me to read them, or do
15
     you waive that?
16
                 MR. SLOAN: We waive that.
17
                 THE COURT: Okay. And same for the United States?
18
                 MS. HOWEY: Yes, Your Honor.
19
                 THE COURT:
                             The only addition to that list is the
20
      additional victim of--is it Elisas, E-l-i-s-a-s?
21
                 MS. HOWEY: I believe so.
22
                 THE COURT: Elisas Zurita, Z-u-r-i-t-a.
23
                 MR. SLOAN: Your Honor, in his letter, he indicated
24
      it's Elias, E-l-i-a-s.
25
                 THE COURT: E-1-i-a-s? Okay. We'll double-check
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1
      that. Zurita, Z-u-r-i-t-a, in the amount of $961.73. That's
 2
      the only addition. And the defendant has waived reading, but
 3
      all of the victims--there's a list. You've seen that list,
 4
      sir, and the amounts and the damage that you caused them. You
 5
     have to pay them back.
 6
                 If, upon the commencement of your term of
 7
      supervision, any part of that restitution amount remains
      unpaid, you shall make payments on the unpaid balance beginning
 8
 9
      60 days from release from custody at a rate of at least $250
10
     per month until paid in full.
11
                 I'm going to recommend that, while incarcerated,
12
      you receive appropriate substance abuse and mental health
13
      treatment, but I didn't lengthen your term of imprisonment to
     promote rehabilitation, because I'm barred from doing so.
14
15
                 Sir, to the extent you have not waived your right
16
      to appeal, you do have the right to appeal your conviction and
17
     your sentence. If you'd like to appeal, you need to file a
18
     notice of appeal within 14 days of today in this court. If you
19
     want to do that, just tell Mr. Sloan. He's very familiar with
20
      that process, and he can get that done for you.
21
                 He can also ask that the costs of the appeal go to
22
      the United States, and not to you.
23
                 Do you understand those rights, sir?
24
                 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
25
                 THE COURT: I'm sorry?
```

1 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 2 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Sloan, anything else? 3 MR. SLOAN: Yes, Your Honor. We would object to 4 the length of the sentence as both procedurally and 5 substantively unreasonable. In terms of the procedural unreasonableness, it's 6 7 our position that it's unreasonable for the Court to essentially stack this case to the sentences he is already 8 9 serving and not provide credit for those--10 THE COURT: Okay. Let me jump in there. I did 11 adjust the sentence downward to account for that time. I'm not 12 applying credit, because there's just so many different cases 13 here and the amount of time. I considered a longer sentence, and I have accounted for that. 14 15 But I understand that procedural objection. It's 16 overruled. What's next? 17 MR. SLOAN: The substantive objection is 18 essentially what we have already stated, that the factors that 19 the Court has identified as bases for upwardly varying are 20 already accounted for in the PSR and in the Court's denial of acceptance, and therefore, the sentence is substantively 21 22 unreasonable as imposed. 23 THE COURT: Okay. I understand that, as well. 24 is also overruled for the reasons I have stated. I don't think 25 those things are sufficiently or reasonably accounted for in

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1
     light of just this incredibly unique case.
 2
                 Anything else from the United States?
 3
                 MS. HOWEY: No, Your Honor. Thank you.
 4
                 THE COURT: Okay. At this time, Mr. Bryant, you
 5
     are remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal. Good
 6
     luck to you, sir.
 7
           (END OF HEARING)
 8
           I, Mechelle Daniel, Federal Official Court Reporter in and
 9
     for the United States District Court for the Northern District
     of Texas, do hereby certify pursuant to Section 753,
10
     Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing is a true and
     correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings
11
     held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page
12
     format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial
     Conference of the United States.
13
14
     _/s/ Mechelle Daniel DATE MAY 3, 2023
15
     MECHELLE DANIEL, CSR #3549
     FEDERAL OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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